Baydakova, 2. 1. and Zil'ber, L. A. "Variability of gr ppe virus", Voprosy med. virusologii, Issue 2, 1949, p. 204-08, - Hiblog: 9 items.

So: U-3042, 11 March 53, (Letopis 'shurnal 'nykh Statey, No. 10, 1949).

50 10 mag 2	USSR/Medicine - Tumors, Tumunity Mar/Apr 19 Medicine - Specific Antigen and Reactions
	"New Methods in Oncologic Immunology," L. A. Zil'ber, Moscow, 16 pp
	"Uspekhi Sovrem Biol" Vol XXVII, No 2
	It is possible to carry out active immunization and decrease severity of some virus tumors.
	Tumors with no trace of filtrates contain specific antigen of a nucleoproteid nature and proved
	antagonistic to the original body. Present problem is to discover methods for immuniting against tumors.
	\$7/49T93

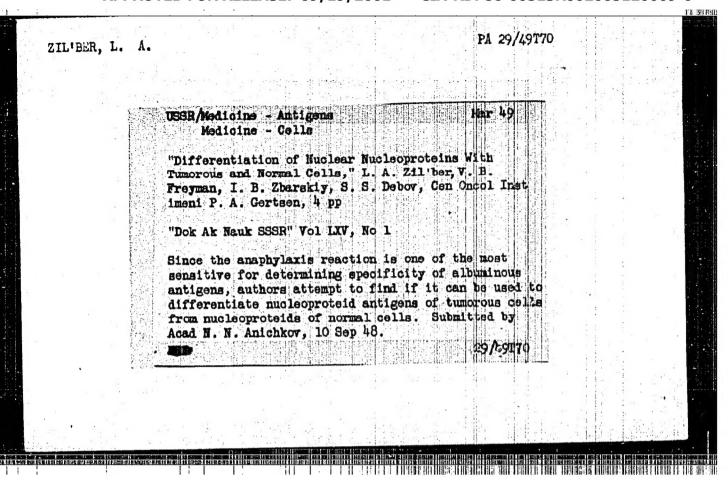
USSR/Medicine Tempitation
Medicine Tumors, Coils

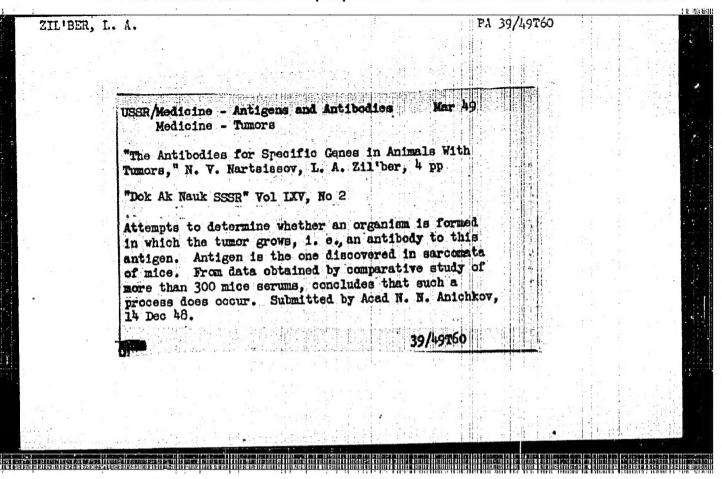
"Heterogeneity of Specific Antigens of Tumorous Cells,"
L. A. Zil'ber, N. V. Nartsissov, Con Inst of Epidemiol and Miorobiol, 4 pp

"Dok Ak Nauk SSSR" Vol LXIV, No 6

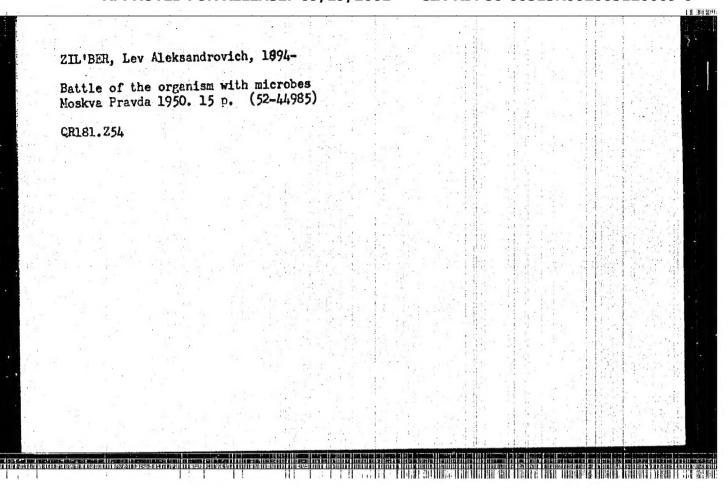
Experimented in immunizing rats with antigens prepared from rat sarcomata. Establishes for first time that there is a substrate of a nucleoproteid nature present in tumors, that are nontransferable by filtrates, which is foreign to the organism with the tumor. This substrate functions as an antigen. Submitted by Acad.

N. N. Anichkov, 3 Sep 18.



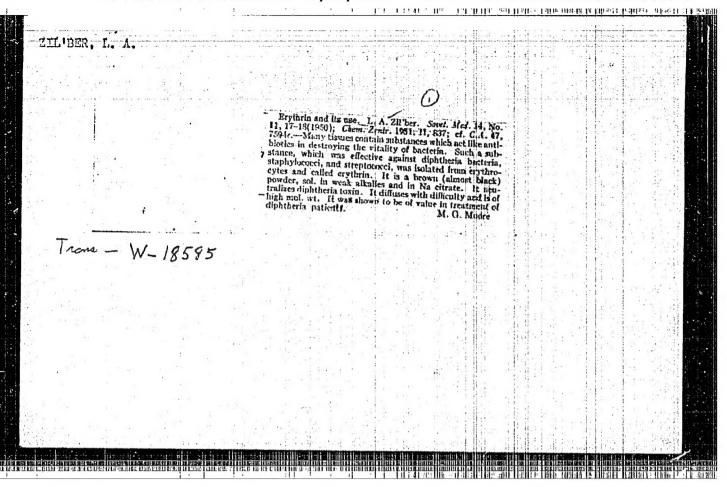


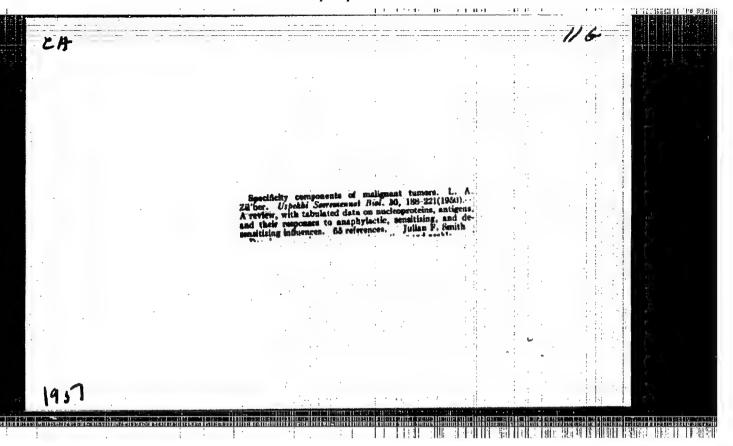
ZIL'9E	ER, L. A.		1 1	PA: 157164	
	T	antigens h identical. 13 Sep 49.	Experiments in sensitizing and desensitizing with nucleoproteids from spleens of patients died from various forms of leukemia led to Patients conclusion that specific antigens can be four spleens of such persons, which do not occur tients who died from various forms of trauma uses.  UESR/Medicine - Leukemia (Contd)	USSR/Hedicine "Specific Ant Zil'ber, V. A biol imeni Ga	
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141		e common components, Submitted by Acad N.	riments in sensitizing and desenucleoproteids from spleens of from various forms of leukemia lusion that specific antigens claus of such persons, which do not such persons arious forms who died from various forms (Contd)		
		d N.	g and desensitizing syin spleens of patients who is leukemia led to Parnes antigens can be found in which do not occur in pacture forms of trauma. The cus forms of trauma.	of Human Leuk st of Epidemiol Sci USSR, 4 pp	
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ZIL'EER, L. A.

USSR/Medicine - Virusology

May 51

"A Scientific Session Devoted to the Memory of D. I. Ivanovskiy," Yu. I. Milenushkin

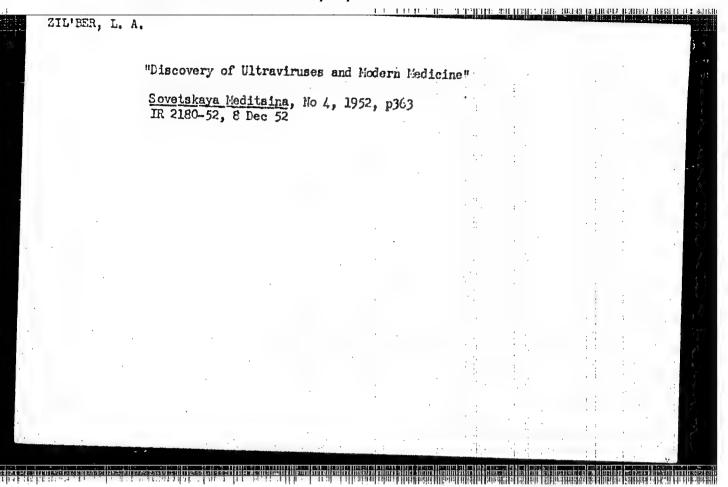
"Priroda" No 5, pp 84-86

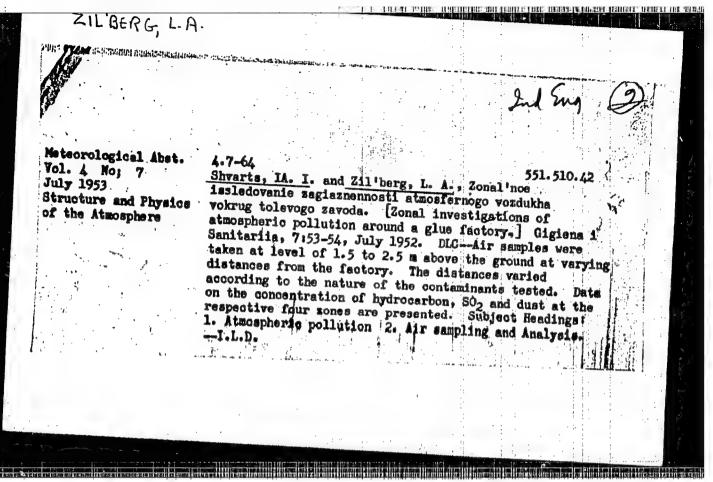
At a special session of the Dept of Biol Sci, All-Union Acad of Agr Sci imeni Lenin, the memory of D. I. Ivanovskiy (1864-1920), discoverer of the tobacco mosaic virus, was honored. Many papers in the field of virusology were presented on that occasion. L. A. Zil'ber discussed the symbiosis of viruses and microorganisms (c. g., cultivation of smallpox on yeast), the mutual adaptation of the 2 partners in this process, and the modifications (immunological, etc.) which both partners and specifically the virus undergo as a result of symbiosis. He further said that many viruses (e. g., herpes, breat cancer of mice) remain in the host during the latter's whole life, but they never confer a so-called nonsterile immunity in such cases. M. P. Chumakov in his paper sharply criticized G. M. Posh'yan theories. Other participants praised Bosh'yan and his contributions to science and referred to Ivanovskiy as a procursor of Bosh'yan.

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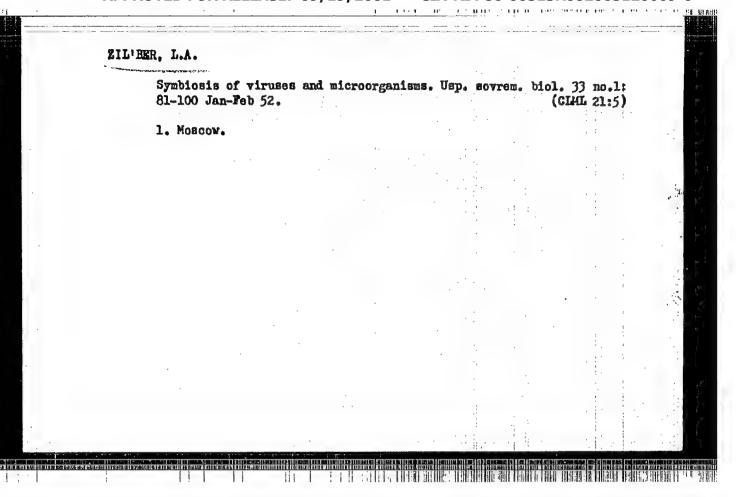
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"A collection of atticles in Memoriam of D. I. Ivanovskiy," <u>Izvestiva AN SSSR</u>,





claimed to be now available for analysis and treat- went. Further research calls for an immunological istudy of the malignancy process, immunization of the cells in the cancerous growth.	inary methods. This the malignant growth as a the links in this chair	ating the development of cells with normal protentent are unable to cope with the contaminated lis, the protein content of which has become carrous. A rapid increase in the number of contamited cells forms a malignant growth (tumor). After interruption of the protein synthesis, the virus in the contamination of the protein synthesis, the virus in the contamination of the protein synthesis.	propitions conditions in focal centers of proliferating cells. A virus penetrating a group of those cells interferes with metabolism and disrupts the protein synthesis, producing abnormal cells. This is the essential process of malignancy. Factors reg-	reacent research and expts advanced the theory that temperous growths are produced by viruses penetrating the organism from without. Carriers of these viruses have been identified in 2 cases only: papilions in rebbits transmitted by ticks, and malignancy of lactic glands in mice transmitted by milk. After penetration the virus may remain inactive over a long period of time. It develops only under (1)	Cancer  thogenesis of Cancer Demonstra A. Zilber, Act Member, Acad M
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ZILBER, L.

The symbiosis of viruses and microbes. Tr. from the Russian. p. 38 (Amalele Romano-Sovietice. Seria Medicina Generala, Series a III-a, v. 6, no. 2, Mar / Tyr. 1953.

Bucuresti)

Congress, Sentember

CIA-RDP86-00513R002065120009-6"

ZIL'BER, L.A., professor, deystvitel'nyy chlen.

Some research done on studying the role of viruses in the origin of tumors. Sovr.probl.onk. no.12:3-8 '53. (MLRA 6:11)

1. Akademiya meditsinskikh nauk SSSR.

(Tumors) (Viruses)

ZIL'BER, L.A.; SOLOV'YHVA, Tu. V.; VOLINA, E.V.; KRAVCHNKO, N.A.

Antibacterial action of hemin and its derivatives. Biokhimiya 18, 109-11 '53. (MLRA 6:1) (GA 47 no.15:7594 '53)

1. Central Inst. Spidemiol. Miorobiol., Moscow.

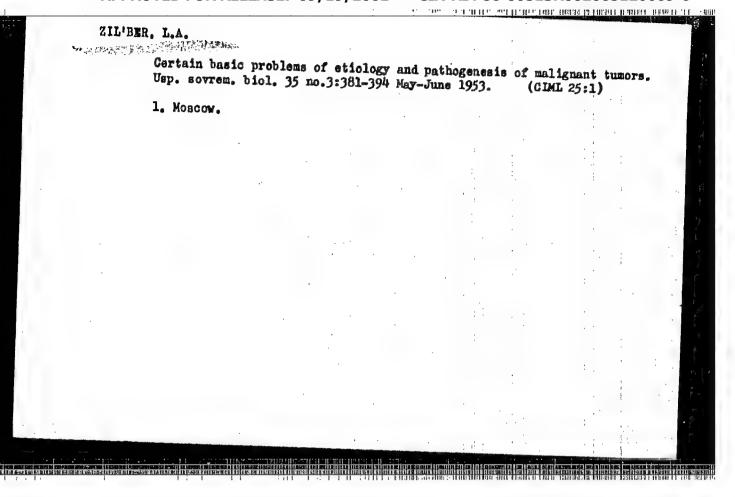
ZIL'BER, L. A.

"USSR Views on the Nature of Viruses and Their Origin," Mikrobiologiya, 22, No.1, pp 81-94, 1953

Translation W-26969, 7 Jul 53

# "APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/19/2001

#### CIA-RDP86-00513R002065120009-6



# ZIL'BER, L.A.

Epidemiology of cancer. Zhur. mikrobiol. epid. i immun. no.9: 61-63 S '54. (HIRA 7:12)

1. Is otdela virusologii (sav. prof. L.A.Zil'ber) Instituta imeni pochetnogo akademika N.F.Gamalei AMN SSSR (dir. prof. G.V.Vygodchikov). (NEOPIASMS, epidemiology)

 ं र प्रतान कर पारत अपना पार्चा करने में शामर विश्व में शामर में शामर के शामर के किस्साय कर अपने का से से सामर स

#### ZIL'BER, L.A.; RADZIKHOVSKAYA, R.H.

Experimental studies on immunity to neoplasms. Part 1: Artificial immunization against Brown-Pearce carcinoma. Zhur.mikrobiol. epid. i immun. no.9:64-70 S '54. (MIRA 7:12)

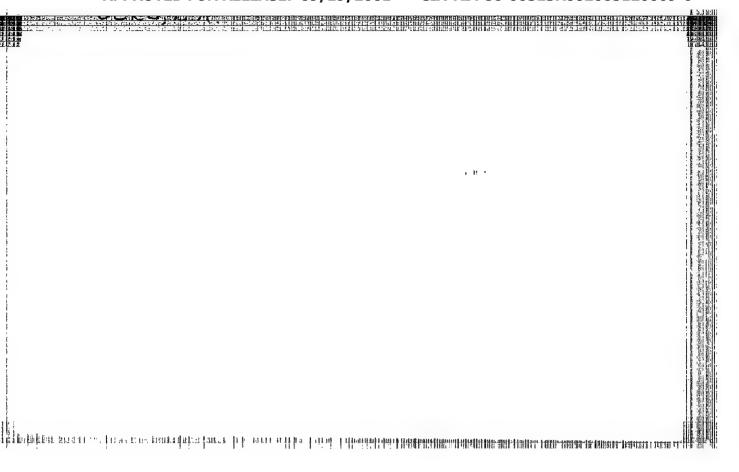
1. Iz otdela virusologii (zav. prof. L.A.Zil'ber) Instituta epidemiologii i mikrobiologii imeni pochetnogo akademika N.F.Gamalei ANN SSSR (dir. prof. G.V.Vygodchikov).

(HEOPLASMS, experimental,

Brown-Pearce carcinoma, prev. vacc.)

(VACCINES AND VACCINATION,

Brown-Pearce carcinoma)



"Recent USSR work on Etiology and Immunology of cancer," Meditsinskiy Rabotnik, Vol. 17, No 61, (1285), 1954.

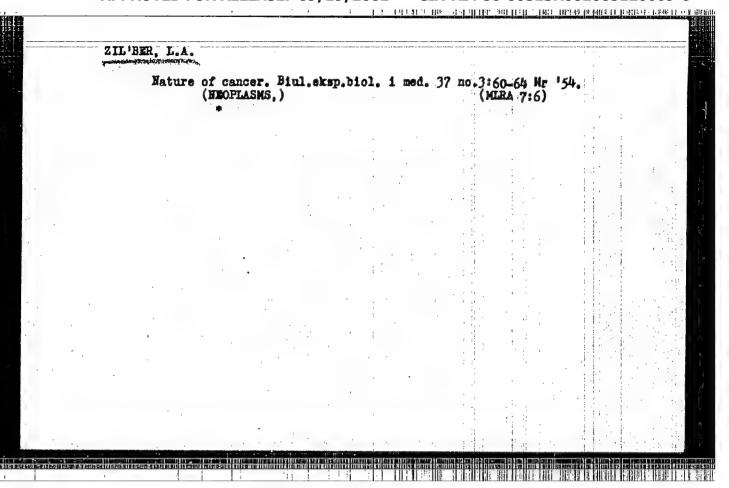
Active Member, Academy of Medical Sciences USSR.

SO: Translation-W-30978.

455. ZILBER L. A. Moscou Aetiology and pathogenesis of cancer in the tight of virological and unmunological experiments (Russian text) Klin. Med. 1954, 32/3 (9-16) The most discussed theories on the origin of cancer are the chemical and the virological ones. There is a considerable number of cancerogenic substances, which certainly produce cancer in animals, but it has not yet been possible to produce cancer in tissue cultures by adding these substances to normal cells (Benevolenskaja, 1951) without addition of oncogenic viruses. This supposition was expressed by Mečnikov, but could not be verified on account of lack of appropriate examination methods. Now, someauthors have succeeded in demonstrating virus bodies in animal and human tumours by means of the electron microscope (Timofejevsky and Derjugin, 1952; Cross, Cessler, McCarty and others). Special attention should be paid to experiments carried out by Timofejevsky and Benevolenskaja with the nucleoprotein fraction of Rous sarcoma on embryonic chick mesenchyma cultures. After 15-17 days the tissue culture showed malignancy; electron-microscopical examination revealed globular bodies of the type of the Rous sarcoma virus. Methylcholanthrene alone does not give rise to malignancy of fibroblast cultures; this is effected after addition of mammary carcinoma virus of mice or of extract of rat sarcoma. Virus from Shope-papilloma also brings about malignancy in cultures of rabbit epidermis. Thus the carcinogenic substances prepare the tissue for the action of the oncogenic viruses. These experiments rule out the mutation theory for the origin of cancer. However, it should be borne in mind that it has not yet proved possible to cultivate viruses from a considerable number of tumours. In these tumours it is present in a 'masked' form (e.g. breast cancer virus can only be demonstrated with the help of mice not older than 2 to 3 weeks). A feasible method for the demonstration of 'masked' viruses seems the immunological demonstration of a 'cancer protein' (cf. Zilber, Fortschr. Biol., 1950, 30) which has been effected in some tumours, e.g. Rous sarcoma (Radzichovskaja, 1950) and mammary carcinoma (Medvedev, 1951). This cancer protein seems to contain not only virus protein, but also another protein, which is not present in normal cells. Bardakova and Radzichovskaja (1950 and 1951) demonstrated that animals immune against a carcinogenic virus fell ill after inoculation with tumour tissue. It is, therefore, probable that tumour cells contain, besides the virus protein, another 'heterologous' protein and that thus the content of 

# 455 CONTO

tissue antigens changes as the tissue grows malignant (this was demonstrated by Zilber and Artamonova in rabbit papilloma and carcinoma). Recent investigations by Zilber, Artamonova and Postnikova led to the conclusion that tissue which has been made malignant blocks the pathogenic properties of the virus; after 15 min., active papilloma virus mixed with washed tissue which has been made malignant, loses the capacity to produce papilloma and its immunizing properties as well. However, normal rabbit epidermis, mixed with virus does not bring about blocking of the virus, but even slight activation. In the development of carcinoma 4 stages are distinguished: (1) Symptomless stage after invasion of the virus. The means of entry of only a few carcinoma viruses are known as yet: mammary carcinoma with milk, sperma or lice; rabbit papilloma virus through ticks; chicken lymphomatosis in the egg. The cancerogenic viruses may remain apathogenic in the body throughout life and require additional factors for their manifestation. (2) Formation of foci of cell proliferation, regarded as pre-cancerous because they promote the virus development. At this stage prophylactic measures should be taken. (3) Development of malignancy in the proliferating cells which start to produce 'cancer protein'. Further biochemical investigations on this matter are necessary. (4) Growth of the cancer cells: The 'foreign' protein components produced in the tumour cells possess antigenic properties, which disturb the growth regulating mechanism of the body with as a result the development of a tumour. Brandt - Berlin



ZIL'BER, L. A.

USSR/Biology - Microbiology

Card

: 1/1

Authors

: Zil'ber, L. A. Achive Memb. of Acad. of Med. Sc. USSR, and Artamonova,

Asset

Title

: About the so-called blocking of viruses causing swelling

Periodical -

1 Dokl. AN SSSR, 96, Ed. 5, 1057 - 1060, June 1954

Abstract

The so-called blocking of tumbr-causing viruses is discussed. Papillomatous viruses lose their disease causing effectiveness after coming in contact with albumina of cancerous tissues. In all experiments where the tumbr causing virus was mixed with the extract virus from a cancerous tissue in ratio of 1:5 it was completely blocked and during inoculation of such mixture papilloma appeared in none of the test cases. The experiments were made on live rabbits and more detailed results are given in tables. One reference. Tables.

Institution :

Acad. of Med. Sc. USSR, The N. F. Gamaleya Enstitute of Epidemiology

and Microbiology.

Submitted

April 6, 1954

MECHNIKOV, I.T.; KROTKOV, F.G., redaktor; ANICHKOV, B.N., redaktor;

HEKLEMISHEV, V.H., redaktor; YGCDCHIKOV, O.V., redaktor; EHDANOV,
V.M., redaktor; ZIL'HER, L.A., redaktor; KRAHEVSHIT, R.A., redaktor;
PAVILONKHI, Y.E.M., redaktor; SOBOL', S.L., redaktor; REKKIN, R.I.,
redaktor; DOGEL', V.A., redaktor; GARHELAND, M.I., tekhnicheskiy
redaktor; POPRYADURHIN, K.A., tekhnicheskiy redaktor.

[Cellected works (Academy edition)] Akademicheskee sebranic sechinenii.
Red.kollegiia: F.G.Kretkov i dr. Moskva, Ges. izd-vo med.lit-ry. Vel.
1. 1955. 390 p. (BIOLOOY)

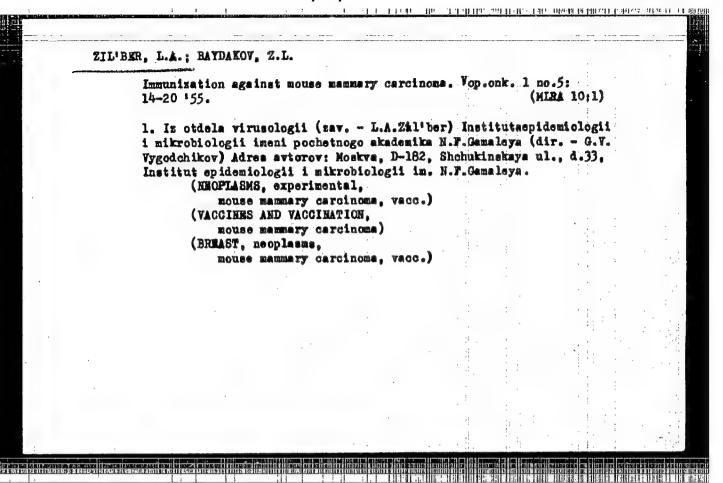
(MLRA 9:5)

MECHNIKOV, I. I. (1870) MEKRASOV, A.D., redaktor; KROTKOV, P.G., redaktor; BEKLEMISHEV, V.H., redaktor; YGODCHIKOV, G.V., redaktor; ZHDA.GV, V.M., redaktor; ZIL'BER, I.A., redaktor; KRATHVSKIY, M.A., redaktor; PAVLOVSKIY, Ye.N., Tedaktor; SGBOL'S.L., redaktor; BHKIN, R.I., redaktor; GABERIAND, N.I., tokhnicheskiy redaktor

[Academy edition of his collected works] Akademicheskoe sobranie sochinenii. Moskva, Gos.izd-vo med. lit-ry. Vol. 3. 1955. 504 p. (BIOLOGY-COLLECTED WORKS)

(MLRA 9:3)

Investigations on the immunology and etiology of tumore. Vop.onk. 1 no.5:3-10'55.
(NEOPLASMS, viral theory, etiol. immun. aspects)



ZICECO USSR/ Medicine - Diseases Card 1/1 Pub. 86 - 6/37 Authors Zil'ber, L. A., Act. Hem. Acad. Med. Sc. Title On the study of the nature of cancer Priroda 44/4, 51 - 60, Apr 1955 Periodical : The nature of tumors is explained. Two theories are presented Abstract in letail regarding the origin of those melignant tumors known as randars. They are the chemical theory and the virus theory.

The property of the following randars with the river of Alan 1911 | But to the ast their was ure, thear growth, ractors producing the multiplication of For Fig. 1 a 18 W and 1 A way it which hander is promarated. Institution : Submitted:

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ZIL'BER	, L.A.
USSR/ Medicine -	- Virusology
Gard1/1	Pub. 22 - 35/52
Authors	Zil'ber, L. A. Hemb. of Adad. of Med. Sc. U.SR.; Narthissov, N. V.;
Title	and their I.  Localization of specific antigens in swollen tissues
Periodical	Dok. AN SSSR 100/2, 331-334, Jan 11, 1955
Abstract	Experiments were conducted on rats to determine the serological activity of fractions (antigens) extracted from swollen tissues. Albumina from mitochondria and microsome and the first globulin fraction demonstrated maximum serological activity. A much lesser serological activity was shown by the second globulin fraction and cell albumina. In electrophoretic study of all fractions which were subjected to serological test showed that the active fractions were analogous in their composition. Three references: 2 USSR and 1 USA (1945-1950). Table.
Institution:	Acad. of Med. Sc. USSR, The N. F. Garaleya Institute of Epidemiology and Microbiology, Virusclogy Faculty.
Submitted:	July 23, 1954
RELAMINATION OF THE PARTY OF TH	escriber in research the rather than a strong of the internal control of the strain of

"On the Question of the Epidemiology of Cancer."

"On Some New Studies in the Field of Immunology." [paper read at an unidentified scientific conference held by the institute in 1955.] Proceedings of Inst. Epidem and Microbiol im. Gameleye 1954-56.

Division of Virology, Zil'ber, L. A., professor, Active Member, Academy of Medical Sciences, USSR, head, Inst. Epidem and Microbiol. im. Gamaleys AMS USSR.

SO: Sum 1186, 11 Jan 57.

ZIL'BER, L. A., and NARTSISSOV, N. V.

"Report on the Scientific Research of the Division of Virology." [paper read at an unidentified scientific conference held by the institute during the first helf of 1954-] Proceedings of Inst. Epidem and Microbiol im. Compleye 1954-56.

Division of Virology, Zil'ber, L. A., professor, Active Member, Academy of Medical Sciences USSR, head, Inst. Epidem and Microbiol im. Gamaleya AMS USSR.

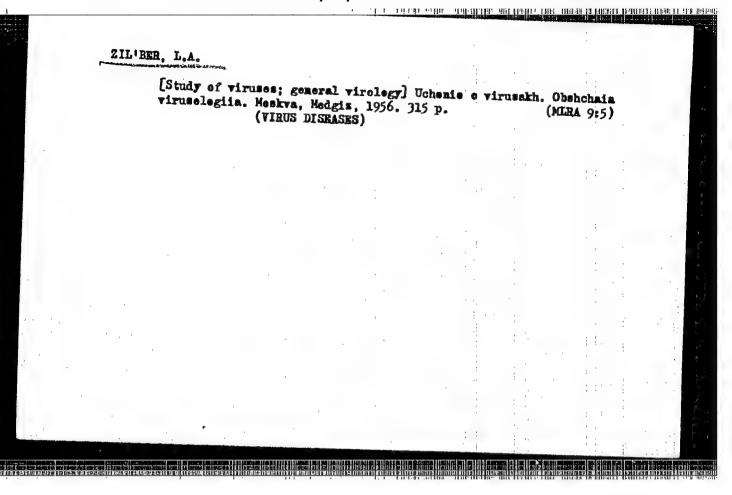
SO: Sum 1186, 11 Jan 57.

ZIL'BER. L. A., RADZIKHOVSKAYA, R. M.

"Experimental Study of Immunity of Tumors." Proceedings of Inst.Epidem and Microbiol im. Gamaleya 1954-56.

Division of Virology, Zillber, L. A., professor, Active Member, Academy of Medical Sciences, USSR, Inst. Epidem and Microbiol im. Gamaleya AMS USSR.

SO: Sum 1186, 11 Jan 57.

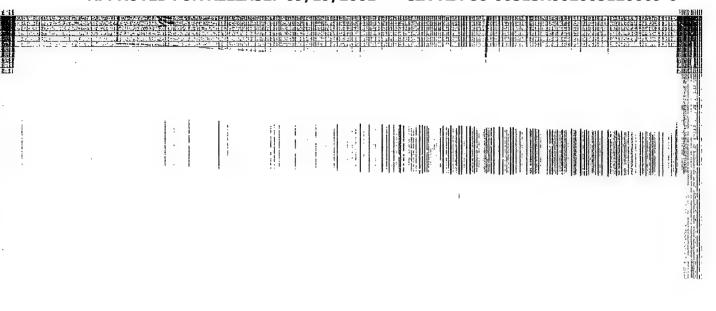


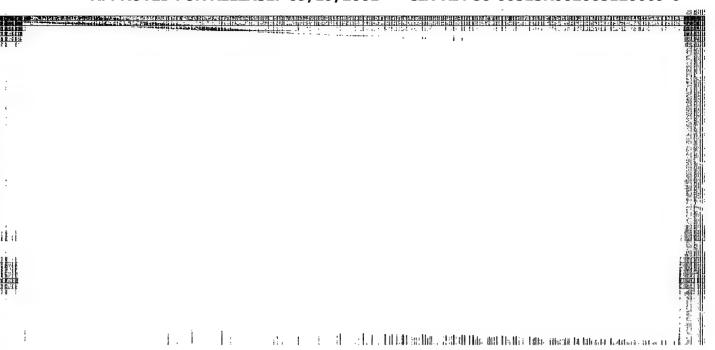
ZILBER, LA.

"The Contemporary Status of Theories on Immunity," a report presented at the 13th All-Union Congress of Hygienists, Epidemiologists, Microbiologists, and Infection-1956 (June). Zhur, Mikrobiol., Epidemiol. i Immunobiol., pp. 3-5,

Sum. 1003, 20 Jul 56

LIL DER, L,A. USSR/Virology - Human and Animal Viruses. Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biol., No 3, 1958, 9661 E-3 Author Zil'ber, L.A. Inst Title : Mechanisms of Purifying Organisms of Viruses. Orig Pub : Vopr. virusologii, 1956, No 1, 49-54 Abstract : A critical review. The author comes to the conclusion that in the process of natural purification the organism eliminates viruses through undamaged kidney epithelia. The point of view of A.A. Smorodintsev is criticized, according to which in unsusceptible organisms viruses perish under the influence of temperature. Bibliography, 29 references. Card 1/1





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ZILIBER, L.A.; NARTSISSOV, N.V.; BIRYULINA, T.I. (Moskva D-182, Shchukinskaya, D. 33, Institut epidemiologii i mikrobiologii im. N.F. Gamaleya.

Passive hemagglutination caused by the chicken sarcoma virus [with summary in English] Vop. onk., 2 no.6:646-649 56 (MLRA 10:4)

1. Iz otdela immunologii slokachestvennykh opukholey (sav.-deystv. chl. AMN SSSR prof. L.A. Zil'ber) Instituta epidemiologii i mikrobiologii im. pochetn. akad. N.F. Gamaleia (dir.-deystv. chl. AMN SSSR prof. G.V. Vygodchikov)

(AGGLUTINATION

passive, of rabbit erythrocytes, by Rous sarcoma virus)

Rous sarcoma virus causing passive agglut. of rabbit erythrocytes)

ZIL'BER, L.A.

Louis Pateur. Zdorov's 2 no.4:9-12 Ap '56. (MIRA 9:7)

1. Deystvitel'nyy chlen Akademii meditsinskikh nauk SSSR. (PASTEUR, LOUIS, 1822-1895)

ZIL'HERS, L.A., professor

Rtiology of cancer. Zdrav.Ezzakh. 16 no.10:3-7:56. (MLRA 9:12)

1. Deystvitel'nyy chien Akademii meditsinskikh nauk SSSR, (GANGER)

USSR/Virology - Human and Animal Viruses.

E-3

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biol., No 3, 1958, 9663

Author

: Zil'ber, L.A.

Inst

Title

Answer to A.A. Smorodintsev.

Orig Pub

: Vopr. virusologii, 1957, No 1, 61-62

Abstract

The author mentions that secretory processess concern

the immunity mechanism, and quotes some factual correc-

tions to the statement of A.A. Smorodintsev.

(See previous abstract.)

Card 1/1

CZECHOSLOVAKIA/General Problems of Pathology - Tumors. Immunity. U.

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biol., No 2, 1959, 8809

Author : Zil'ber, L.A., Biryulina, T.I., Nartsissov, N.V. Inst

: Passive Hemagglutination Reaction and the Inhibition of Title

It in Chicken Sarcoma

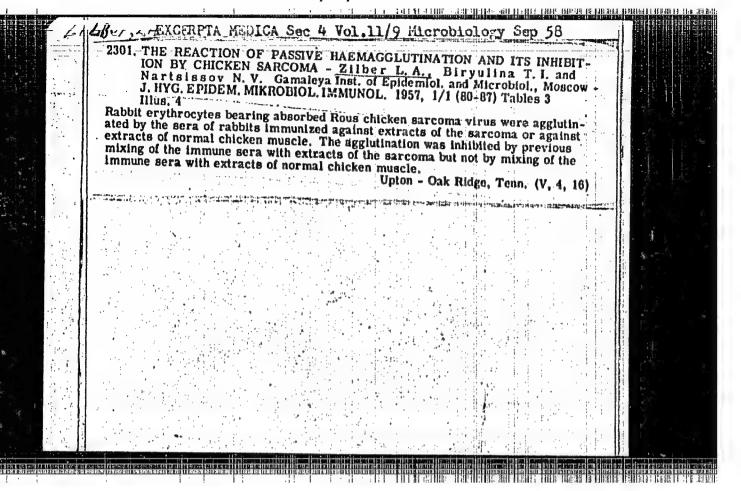
Orig Pub : Zh. gigiyeny, epidemiol., mikrobiol. i immunol., 1957,

1, No 1, 68-74

Abstract : No abstract.

Card 1/1

- 37 -



ZILEER, L.A.; ERYUEOVA, I.W.

Haemorrhagic disease of rate due to the virus of chick sarcoma. Acta virol. Engl. Ed. Praha 1 no.3-4:156-160 July-Dec 57.

1. W. F. Gamaley Institute of Epidemiology and Microbiology, Academy of Medical Sciences, Moscow, U.S.S.R.

(VIRUS DISEASES, exper.

chick sarcoma virus inducing hemorrh. dis. in rats)

(HEMORRHAGE, exper.

same)

ZIL'BER, L.A.; KRYUKOVA, I.B.

Hamorrhagic disease in rets caused by chicken sercome virus [with summery in English]. Vop.virus. 2 no.41239-243 Jl-ag 157.

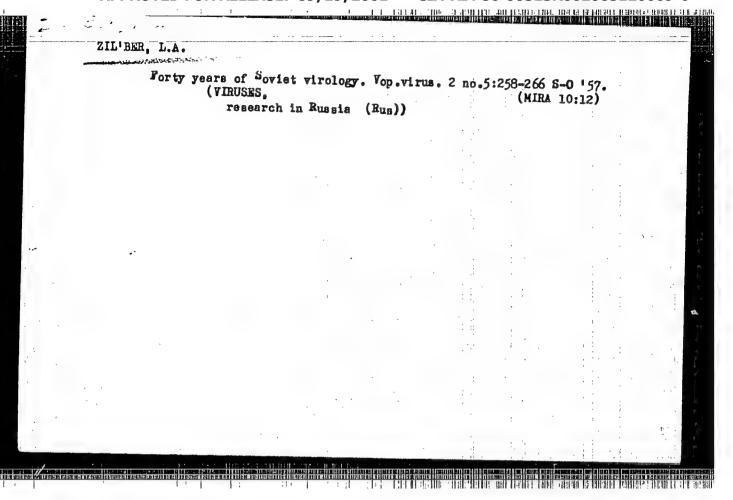
(MIRA 10:12)

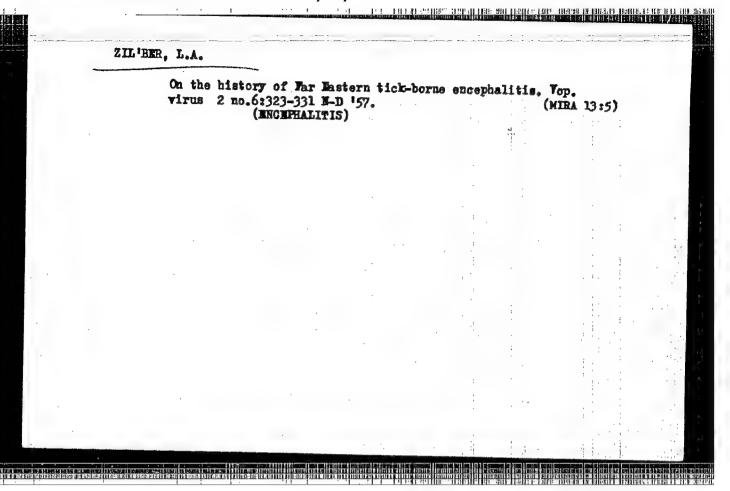
1. Institut epidemiologii i mikrobiologii imeni N.F.Gemaleya AMN SSSR, Moskva.

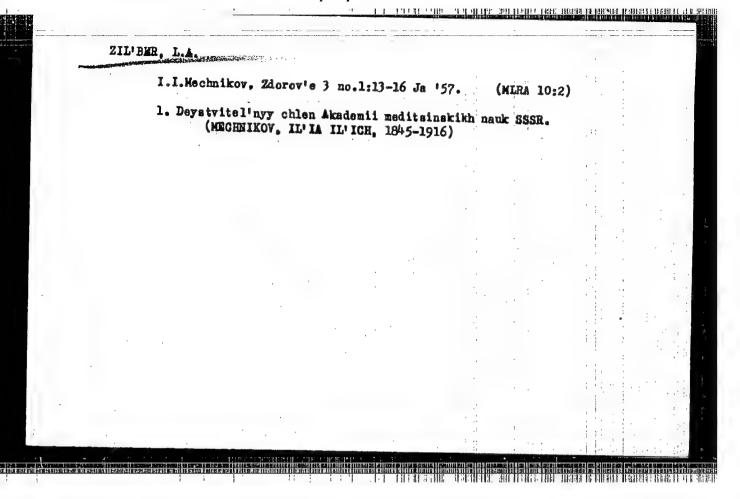
(HEMARRHAGIC DIATHESIS, experimental, hamorrh. dis. in rats caused by infect. with Rous sercome virus during embryonic stage (Rus))

(SARCOMA, experimental, Rous sercoma virus infect. of rat embryo causing postnetal hemorrh. dis. (Rus))

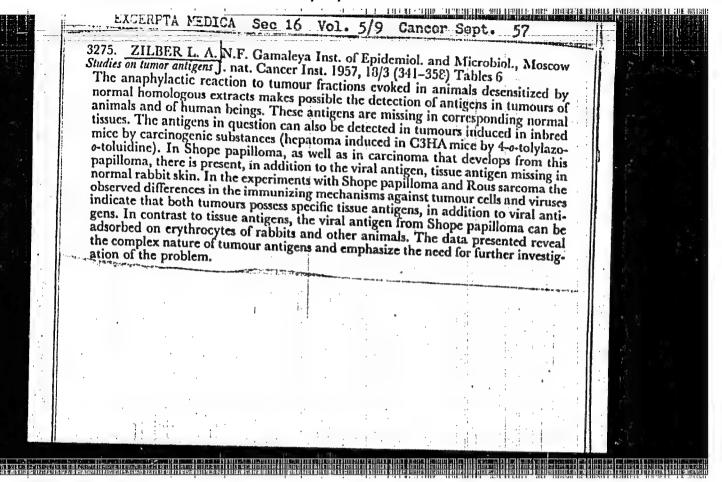
(NEOPLASES, experimental, same)







# Some problems in the organization of scientific research. Vest. ANN SSSR 12 no.2:51-55 '57. (MIRA 10:10) 1. Deystvitel'nyy chien ANN SSSR. (RESEARCH, med., planning & organiz. in Russia)



USSR/General Problems of Pathology - Tumors. Filtrable Factors. The most open to the way the make

Ref Zhur Biol., No 1, 1959, 4169 Abs Jour the established field, 189, 189,

Author Zil'ber, L.A., Kryukova, A.N.

Inst

: A Henorrhagic Disease of Rats Produced by the Virus of Title the Chicken Sarcona delicate and the first said

Care and place at the comment of the in-

Vopr. virusologii, 1957, No 4, 239-243 Orig Pub

Abstract : Pregnant rats (common breed and Wister) were submitted

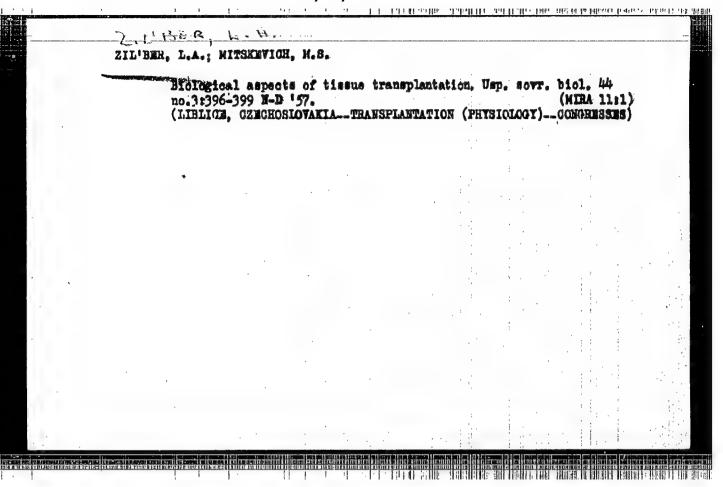
to laparotomy and 16-18-day-old embryos were injected: with 0.025-0.05 ml of supermatant fluid of an extract of chicken sarcoma. The newborn rats were again injected with Rous's virus (0.2 ml) at the age of 7 days, in some experiments repeatedly. In control experiments embryos and neonates were injected with an extract of normal chicken muscle. Within 2-3 weeks following the last

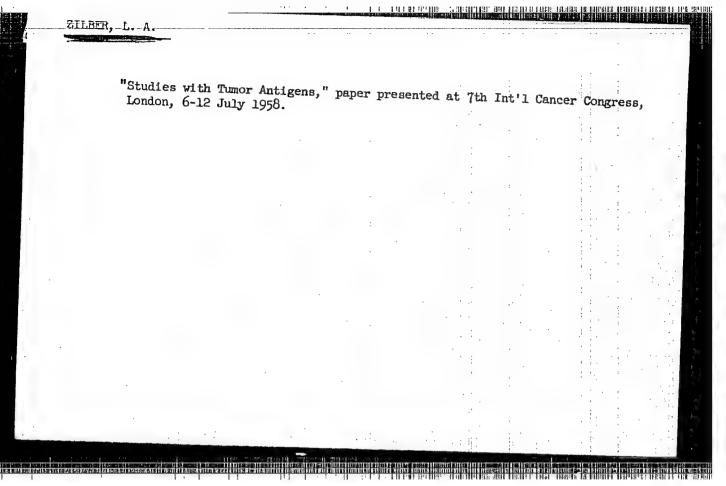
injection of Rous's virus numerous cysts with hemorrhagic

transudate appeared in a part of the tolerating small rats.

Card 1/2

- 25 -





BER, LEV ALEKSANDROVICH		N/5 €42 •Z6 1958	
Osnovy immunologii Fundamentals of immunology Medgiz, 1958.	Izd. 3.		
598 p. illus., Diagrs., tables. Includes references.			
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		1. 1	

ZIL'BER, L.A., prof.

Viral theory of the etiology of tumors according to modern experimental data. Pat.fisiol, i eksp.terap. 2 no.313-9

Ky-Je '58

1. Deystvitel'nyy chlen AMN SSSR,

(HEOPLASMS, experimental,

viral theory, review (Rus))

(VIRUSES,

viral theory of exper. cancer, review (Rus))

USSR/General Problems of Pathology - Tunore. Filtrable Factors.

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Abs Jour

: Ref Zhur Biol., No 6, 1959, 27350

Author

: Zil'ber, L.A., Kryukova, I.N.

Inst Title

Fibromatosis of Rabbits, Induced by Rous Virus

Orig Pub

: Vopr. virusologii, 1958, No 3, 166-170

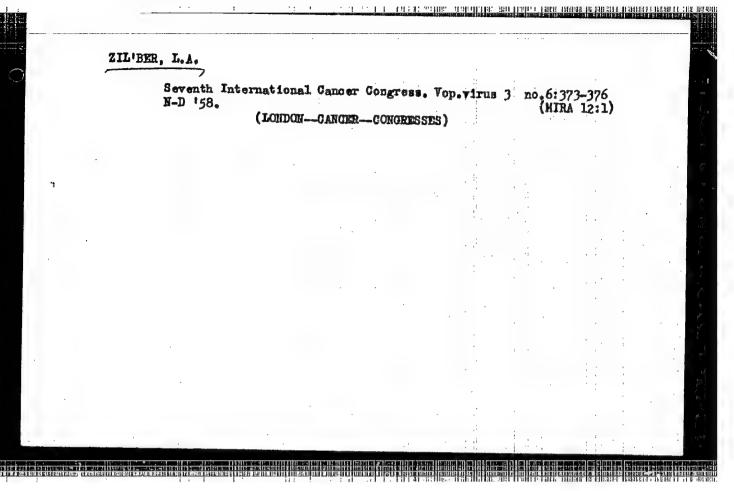
Abstract

To one-day-old rabbits, 4 times every other day, 1 ml each of a suspension of Rous sarcoma (RS) was introduced. After 3 weeks, multiple solid nodes appeared under the skin which consisted of fibrous tissue with a great amount of cells. A number of animals perished; all rabbits were behind in growth. In those which survived, the nodes gradually sclerosed and some resorpted. In 1 rabbit, fibrous nodes (FN) were discovered in the liver. Introduction of FN suspension into the muscle of chickens did not induce sarcoma but lymphoid proliferations.

Aqueo-saline extracts of FN reacted in CFR with the serum

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- 12 -



ZIL'BER, L.A., KRYUKOVA, I.N., WARTSISSOV, N.V., BIRYULINA, T.I.

Serological differentiation of Rous sarcoma and normal tissue extracts [with summary in English]. Vop.onk.4 no.3:268-270 158 (MIRA 11:8)

1. Iz Instituta epidemiologii i mikrobiologii im. Gamaleya AMU SSSR. Adres avtorat Moskva; 182. Shchukinskaya ul., d. 83. Institut epidemiologii i mikrobiologii im. Gamaleya.

(SARCOMA. exper.

Rous sarcoma extract, serol, differentiation with normal tissue extract (Rus))

· 1 1 FILE OF THE STATE OF THE

ZILIBER, LA.
ANTHOR: Bergol'ts, V.M., Candidate of Medical Sciences

26-58-5-10/57

On the Problem of Etiology of the Neoplasms (K voprosu ob etiologii opukholey) At the Second All-Union Congress of Oncologists (Na 2-m vsesoyuznom s''yezde onkologov)

PERIODICAL:

Priroda, 1958, Nr 5, pp 57-59 (USSR)

ABSTRACT:

The Second All-Union Conference of Oncologists in January 1958 dealt with problems of the etiology of tumors, pretumor diseases, chemotherapy of tumors, tumors of the bones, and the organization of the anti-cancer fight in the USSR. At the first oncologists' conference il years ago, only one paper by Professor L.A. Zil'ber dealt with the virus theory of cancer. This theory became one of the principal themes at the new conference. It was opened by N.N. Petrov, the oldest oncologist of the USSR and Hero of Socialistic Labor. The first paper was delivered by Professor L.A. Zil'ber. It was intitled "On the Virus Nature of the Tumors of Man" and described over 20 tumors and similar processes in animals, the virus origin of which he thinks has been proved. Among them were the sarkoma and leucosis of chickens, the papilloma and fibroma of rabbits, mammary gland cancer and

Card 1/4

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26-58-5-10/57

On the Problem of Etiology of the Neoplasms. At the Second All-Union Congress of Oncologists

leucosis of mice. Under the electron microscope, viruslike etiologic agents were found in matter isolated from the tissues of men suffering from leucosis, but the virus origin of most malignant tumors of man have not as yet been demonstrated. A.D. Timofeyevskiy found virus-like globular bodies measuring from 40 to 80 millimicrons in the extracts of diverse tumors of man (cancer of the stomach, the mamary gland. the lung, sarkoma, etc). Immunological reactions showed the specific nature of these bodies. Professor L.F. Larionov criticized the virus theory. He based his doubts on data from medical literature but thought it was possible that some animal tumors were of virus origin, although there is no evidence yet with respect to man. Professor M.A. Morozov, in his paper "Virusoscopic Observations in Malignant Tumors of Man", holds that virus penetration from without is the etiologic factor. I.N. Mayskiy and M. M. Kapichnikov delivered a paper on the immunology of malignant neoplasms. In sarkoma of chickens and several tumors of man, special antigens were found. This agrees with A.D. Timofeyevskiy's discovery of virus-like bodies

Card 2/4

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On the Problem of Etiology of the Neoplasms. At the Second All-Union Congress of Oncologists

found in the blood and tissues of people suffering from malignant neoplasms. These bodies could be cultivated in chicken embryoes and possess specific antigen properties. It was demonstrated in the State Oncological Institute imeni P.A. Gertsen that in the organism of leucosis patients a non-cellular etiologic agent can be found that has many characteristics of a virus. Most oncologists, however, did not hold true that viruses are the only etiologic factor in malignant tumors. They think that chemical substances and penetrating radiation must be considered of similar etiologic importance. The papers delivered by L.M. Shabad, M.F. Glazunov, A.M. Neyman and others were concerned with the morphological and experimental data characterizing the pre-cancer stage in various tissues and organs of the animal organism. According to L.M. Shabad, every cancer has its special "pre-cancer". The importance of early diagnosis and therapeutic measures was stressed once more. Professor L.F. Larionov pointed out that more than 30 chemical drugs have been successfully administered against malignant tumors in recent years in the USSR. The drugs include the follow-

Card 3/4

26-58-5-10/57

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On the Problem of Etiology of the Neoplams. At the Second All-Union Congress of Oncologists

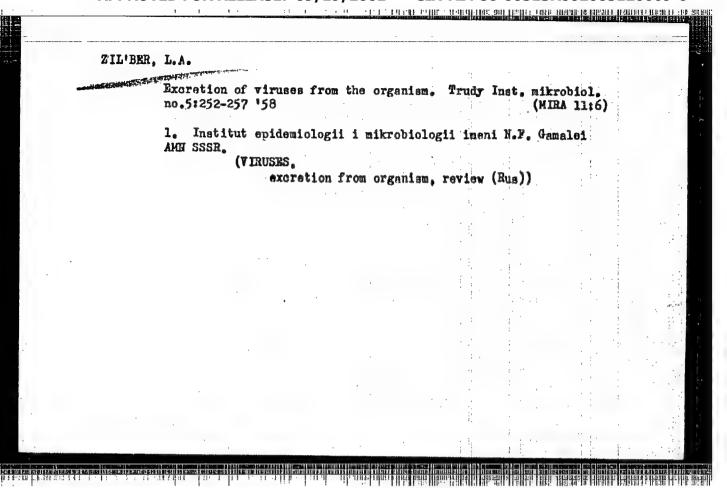
> ing groups: hormones (estrogens, androgens, cortisone); antifolic drugs (aminopterin); derivatives of purine and pirimidine (mercaptopurine); chlorethylamines and their derivatives (embichine, nitromine, derganol, dopan sarkolysine); ethylenimines (TET, TEF, E 39, etc); esters of methanesulfooxylic acids (mileran); antibiotics (aktinomycin, sarkomycin), etc. In some cases, such as lymphogranulomatosis, metastases of cancer of the mammal gland, seminoma, etc; long-term healing was achieved by aid of these drugs. While they are useful in cases of lymphogranulomatosis and leucoses, there is almost no may they can be applied in the more important and frequent cases of malignant tumors of the stomach, alimentary tract, lungs, etc. Although 23 papers dealt with the results of new experimental research, new methods of a combined chemotherapy, radiation treatment and surgical measures were recommended.

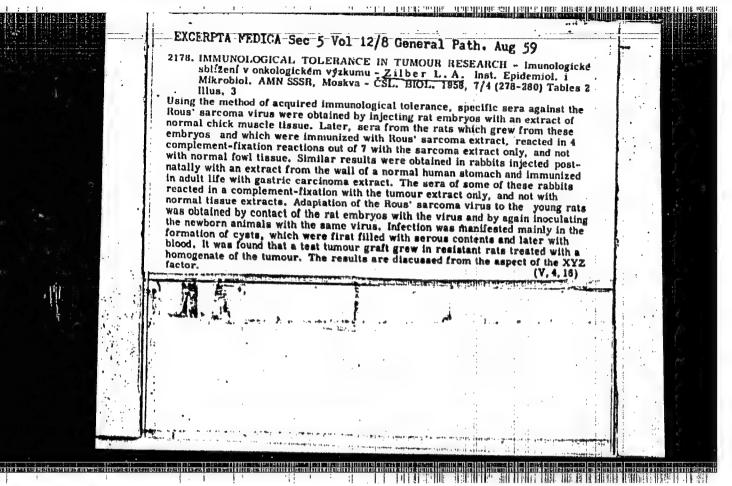
ASSOCIATION:

AVAILABLE: Card 4/4

Gosudarstvennyy onkologicheskiy institut imeni P.A. Gertsena, Moskva (State Oncological Institute imeni P.A. Gertsen, Moscow)

1. Cancer research - USSR 2. Tumors - Therapy





507/26-58-12-11/44

AUTHOR:

Zil'ber, L.A., Active member of the Academy of Wedical

Sciences of the USSR

TITLE:

At the VIIth International Cancer Congress (Ne VII mezhdu-

narodnom rakovom kongresse)

PERTODICAL:

Priroda, 1958, Nr 12, pp 67-70 (USSR)

ABSTRACT:

The Seventh International Cancer Congress that took place from 6 to 12 July 1958 in London was attended by about 2,500 delegates from over 60 countries. A total of 600 papers were read. In one of the plenary sessions limited to themes in the fight against cancer, L.F. Larionov (USSR) reported on cancer chemotherapy. The following papers were read by Soviet researchers: N.N. Petrov and L.M. Shabad, in detail on the origin of tumors in monkeys under the influence of radioactive substances and on the development of cancer caused by endo- and exogenous factors including those in the surrounding medium. One of the strongest cancer-producing substances (3.4-benzopyrene) has been discovered in the air of several cities. This may be one of the causes of cancer of the lungs. A.D. Timofeyevskiy and his assistants found in 40 to 50 % of

Card 1/3

At the VIIth International Cancer Congress

SOV/26-58-12-11/44

TO THE WOLLDWING SECTION OF THE SECT

various tumors in man, virus-like globular corpuscles of 40 to 80 millimicron dimensions which propagated in cultures of tissues and in the choricallantoic membrane of the chick embryo. R.Ye. Kavetskiy gave data on the dependence of the effect of the virus of cancer of the mammary glands on the condition of the hormonal balance controlled by the central nervous system. L.A. Zil'ber stated that the method of precipitation into jelly permits the development of new specific antigens, absent in normal tissues, in a tumor that originated and was passed on in inbred mice; with this a simplification of the antigen structure is given, which is connected with the disappearance of certain antigens of the normal tissue from the tumor. N.N. Blokbin read a paper on chemotherapeutic preparations obtained by L.F. Larionov and coresearchers, and said that such preparations as embikhin. dopan etc. are on a level with similar foreign products. Ye. Ye. Pogosyants and his assistants reported on the hamster as an animal for the study of cancer; A.I. Savitskiy and S.A. Kholdin on clinical data concerning the treatment of cancer of the lungs and the breast in Soviet clinics; Ye.G. Prasdnikove on the organization of the anticancer service in the USSR. Of the 50-man Soviet delegation, individual members

Card 2/3

At the VIIth International Cancer Congress

507/26-58-12-11/44

were active in presentations and discussions at almost all sections of the congress. Professor N.N. Blokhin was elected vice-president (1 of 5) of the International Society for the Fight Against Cancer for the next 4-year period.— Data on the study of the metabolism of the hepatoma in mice caused by chrysoidin were presented by Al'bert and other researchers from Poland. Graffi from the EDR gave data on the virus of myeloblastic leukemia in mice; the virus was separated out from tumors which had always been treated as non-transferable by filtrates and not cantaining any viruses (e.g. Ehrlich's cancer). The next Cancer Congress will be in 1962 in Moscow.

ASSOCIATION:

Institut epidemiologii i mikrobiologii im. N.F. Gamalei, Moskva (The Institute of Epidemiology and Microbiology imeni N.F. Gamalei, Moscow)

Card 3/3

ZIL ESR, L. A., SHABAD, L. M., RYAZANOV, V. A., SYSIN, A. N.

"Tasks of Hygiene in the Field of Problems of Cancer."

report submitted at the 13th All-Union Congress of Hygieniats, Epidemiologists and Infectionists, 1959.

THE REPORT OF THE PROPERTY OF

DAVYDOVSKIY, I.V., prof. (Moskva), otv.red.; BLOKHIN, N.N., prof.

(Moskva), red.; VASIL'YEV, Yu.M., kand.wed.nauk, red.;

ZHARSKIY, I.B., prof. (Moskva), red.; ZIL'BER, L.A., prof.

(Moskva), red.; KOSYAKOV, P.N., prof., red.; LARICNOV, L.F.,

prof. (Moskva), red.; SAVITSKIY, A.I., prof. (Moskva), red.;

SEREBROV, A.I., prof., red.; CHAKLIN, A.V., kand.med.nauk

(Leningrad), red.; SHABAD, L.M., prof. (Leningrad), red.;

AVKRBAKH, M.M., red.; ROMANOVA, Z.A., tekhn.red.

[Malignant neoplasms; transactions of the Tenth Session of the General Assembly of the Academy of Medical Sciences of the U.S.S.R.] Zlokachestvennye novoobrazovaniia; trudy X sessii obshchego sobraniia Akademii meditsinskikh nauk SSSR. Otvet.red. I.V.Davydovskii. Red.kollegiia: N.N.Blokhin i dr. Moskva, Gos.izd-vo med.lit-ry, 1959. 262 p. (MIRA 14:1)

1. Akademiya meditsinskikh nauk SSSR, Moscow. 10. sessiia, Moscow, 1956. 2. Deystvitel'nyye chleny AMN SSSR (for Davydovskiy, Zil'ber, Serebrov). 3. Chleny-korrespondenty AMN SSSR (for Blokhin, Larionov, Savitskiy, Shabad). (CANCER)

MECHNIKOV, Il'ya Il'ich [deceased]; KROTKOV, F.G., glavnyy red.; BELKIN, R.I., red.toma; STRASHUN, I.D., red.toma; ANICHKOV, N.N., red.; BEKLEMISHEV, V.N., red.; VYGODCHIKOV, G.V., red.; ZHDANOV, V.N., red.; ZIL'BER, L.A., red.; KRAYEVSKIY, N.A., red.; PAVLOVSKIY, Ye.N., red.; TIMAKOV, V.D., red.; SENCHILO, K.K., tekhn.red.

[Academy edition of I.I.Mechnikov's collected works] Akademicheskos sobranie sochimenii. Red.kollegiia: F.G.Krotkov i dr. Moskva, Gos. izd-vo med.lit-ry. Vol.14. Red.R.I.Belkin i I.D.Strashum. 1959. Vol.14. Red.R.I.Belkin i I.D.Strashum. 1959. 426 p.

(BIOLOGY) (MIRA 13:6)

### ZIL'BER, L.A.; ARTAMOROVA, V.A.

Nature of changes in the antigenic structure of proteins due to the effects of ionizing radiations. Med. rad. 4 no.5t3-6 My '59.

1. Iz otdela immunologii i zlokachesktvennykh opukholey Instituta epidemilogii i mikrobiologii imeni N.F Gamalei AMI SSSR.

(LIVER. metab.

proteins, antigenic structure changes in x-irradiated rabbits (Rus))

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(KIDNEYS, metab.

same)

(ROENTGEN RAYS, eff.

on antigenic structure of renal & Hepatic proteins in rabbits (Rus))

(PROTEINS, metab.

kidneys & liver, eff. of x-irradiation on antigenic structure in rabbits (Rus))

ZIL'BER, L.A.

Studies on tumor antigens. Vop.onk. 5 no.3:265-271 '59.

1. Institute of Epidemilogy and Microbiology, Moscow. Adres artora:

Moskwa, 182, Shchukinskaya ul., d. 33, Institut epidemiologii i

mikrobiologii im. Gamaleya.

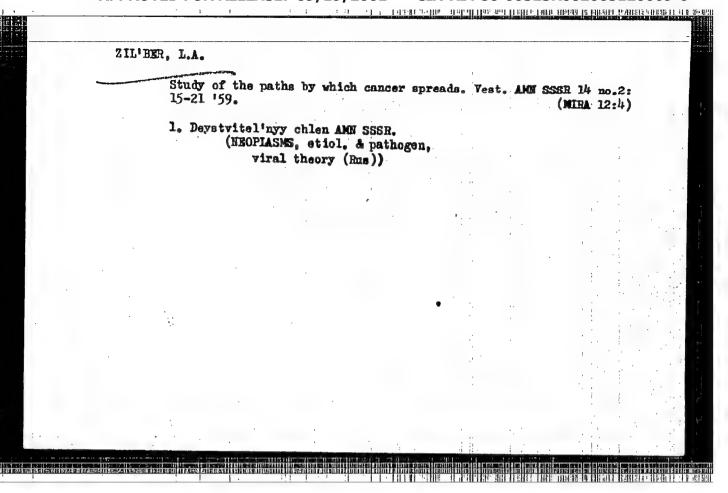
(NEOFLASMS, immunol.

antigens (Rus))

## ZILBER, L.A.

Some aspects of antitumour immunity. Neoplasma, Bratisl. 6 no.4;

1. Gamaleya Institute of Epidemiology and Microbiology, Department of Immunology and Oncology, Moscow, USSR.
(NEOPLASMS immunol.)



NESTEROV, A.I. (Moskva); TUSHINSKIY, M.D. (Leningrad); GORHV, H.H. (Kiyev);

DOLGO-SABUROV, B.A. (Leningrad); ZAKUSOV, V.V. (Moskva); MUROMISEV, S.N. (Moskva); CHUMAKOV, M.P. (Moskva); ZHUAHOV, V.M., prof. (Moskva);

NEGOVSKIY, V.A., prof. (Moskva); BIRTUKOV, D.A. (Leningrad);

LITVINOV, N.N., prof. (Moskva); SOKOLOVA-PONONAREVA, O.D. (Moskva);

KUPALOV, P.S. (Leningrad); BATKIS, G.A. (Moskva); KOSYAKOV, P.N.,

prof. (Moskva); SHMELEV, N.A. (Moskva); BUSALOV, A.A., prof.

(Moskva); MOLCHANOVA, O.P. (Moskva); STRASHUN, I.D.; BLOKHIN, N.N.

(Moskva); PREOBRAZHENSKIY, B.S. (Moskva); VISHNEVSKIY, A.A. (Moskva)

CHEMILGOVSKIY, V.N. (Moskva); PAVLOVSKIY, Ye.N., akademik (Leningrad);

MYASHIKOV, A.L. (Moskva); VINOGRADOV, V.N. (Moskva); MAYEVSKIY, V.I.;

DAVYDOVSKIY, I.V. (Moskva); IOFFE, V.I. (Moskva); KURASHOV, S.V.;

ANOKHIN, P.K. (Moskva); BOGDANOV, I.D. (Kiyev); ZIL'BER, LaAsiman, (Moskva); BRONOVITSKIY, A.Yu.; CHEBOTAREV, D.F., prof.

ALCERTOR OF CONTROL BUT TO THE CONTROL OF PROPERTY RESIDENCE OF MARKET

Debate on the address by Professor V.V.Parin, academician secretary of the Academy of Medical Sciences of the U.S.S.R.; abridged comments by members of the Academy of Medicine and the directors of institutes. Vest.AMM SSSR 14 no.8:19-31 159. (MIRA 12:11)

1. Deystvitel nyve chleny AMN SSSR (for Nesterov, Tushinskiy, Gorev, Zakusov, Kupalov, Strashun, Preobrazhenskiy, Vishnevskiy, Chernigovskiy, Myasnikov, Vinogradov, Anokhin, Zil ber).

(Continued on next card)

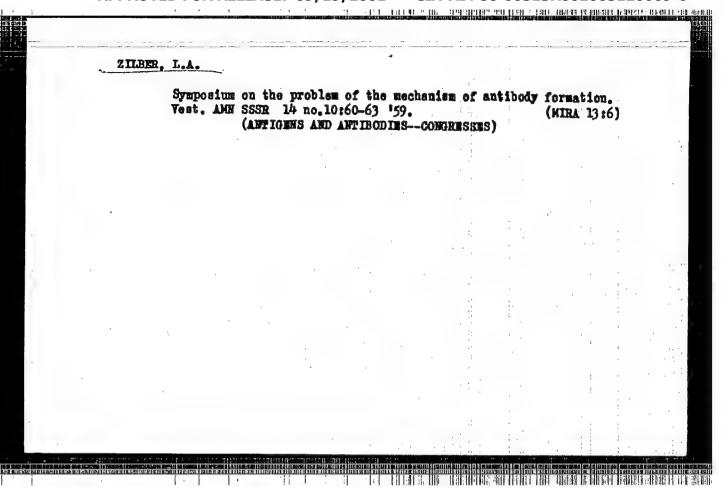
NESTEROV, A.I .-- (continued) Card 2.

2. Chleny-korrespondenty AMN SSSR (for Dolgo-Saburov, Chumakov, Zhdanov, Biryukov, Sokolova-Ponomareva, Batkis, Shmelev, Molchanova, Blokhin, Ioffe, Bogdanov). 3. Direktor Instituta gerontologii AMN SSSR (for Gorev). 4. Direktor Instituta farmakologii i khimioterapii AMN SSSR (for Zakusov). 5. Deystvitel'nyy chlen Vsesoyuznoy akademii seliskokhozyaystvennykh nauk imeni V.I.Lenina (VASKhUIL); direktor Instituta epidemiologii i mikrobiologii imeni Camalei AMN SSSR (for Murontsev). 6. Direktor Instituta po izucheniya poliomiyelita AMN SSSR (for Chumakov). 7. Direktor Instituta eksperimental noy meditsiny AHN SSSR (for Biryukov). 8. Direktor Instituta obshchey i kommunal noy gigiyeny AMN SSSR (for Litvinov). 9. Direktor Instituta pediatrii AMN SSSR (for Sokolova-Ponomareva). 10. Direktor Instituta virusologii AMI SSSR (for Kosyakov). 11. Direktor Instituta tuberkulesa AMN SSSR (Shmelev). 12. Direktor Instituta grudnoy khirurgii AMN SSSR (for Busalov). 13. Direktor Instituta pitaniya AMN SSSR (for Molchanova). 14. Direktor Instituta eksperimental noy i klinicheskoy onkologii AMN SSSR (for Blokhin), 15. Direktor Instituta khirurgii AMN SSSR (for Vishnevskiy).

NESTEROV, A.I .-- (continued) Card 3.

16. Direktor Instituta fiziologii AMN SSSR (for Chernigovskiy).
17. Direktor Instituta terapii AMN SSSR (for Myasnikov). 18.
Direktor Gosudarstvennogo izdatel'stva meditsinskoy literatury (for Mayevskiy). 19. Vitse-prezident AMN SSSR (for Davydovskiy).
20. Ministr zdravookhraneniya SSSR (for Kurashov). 21. Direktor Instituta infektsionnykh bolezney AMN SSSR (for Bogdanov).
22. Chlen-korrespondent AN BSSR: predsedatel' Uchenogo meditsinskogo soveta Ministerstva zdravookhraneniya BSSR (for Bronovitskiy). 23. Predsedatel' Uchenogo meditsinskogo soveta Ministerstva zdravookhraneniya USSR (for Chebotarev).

(MEDICINE)



17(3) AUTHORS: SOV/20-124-4-60/67

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Zil'ber, L. A., ... Member of the Academy of Medical Sciences, USSR, Abelev, G. I., Avenirova, Z. A., Engel'gardt, N. V., Baydakova, Z. L.

TITLE:

On the Differences in the Antigen Structure of the Cytoplasm Granulae of the Liver and of the Hepatoma in Mice (O razlichiyakh antigennoy struktury tsitoplazmaticheskikh granuli pecheni i gepatomy myshey)

PERIODICAL:

Doklady Akademii nauk SSSR, 1959, Vol 124, Nr 4, pp 937-939 (USSR)

ABSTRACT:

Malignant tumors contain specific tumor antigens (Refs 1,2), the isolation and study of which is at present among the most topical problems. The evaluation of the precipitation reaction in the gel (Ref 3) combined with the chemical separation of tissue antigens proves appropriate for this purpose. By this method, the number of the individual antigens in the system can be determined, and these individual antigens can be compared with each other. Said reaction has several advantages over other reactions. The authors studied its applicability in the gel, in order to clarify the antigen differences of tumor and normal tissues. Contrary to previous papers, an investigation was made, not of the protein fractions, but of the cell granulae, as they undergo antigen changes on malignisation (Refs 7-9). For the purpose of a comparative evaluation of the

Card 1/3

SOV/20-124-4-60/67

On the Differences in the Antigen Structure: of the Cytoplasm Granulae of the Liver and of the Hepatoma in Mice

results obtained by different methods, the anaphylaxis reaction with desensitization was employed. The work was carried out with the entwisted heparomata of strain C2HA mice (Ref 10) and with the livers

of these mice. The granulae mentioned in the title were isolated from the perfused liver by means of a separator, from a 10 %-homogenate in an isotonic saccharose solution. Electron microscope analysis showed the granulae fraction to consist of a mixture of " mitochondria and microsomes. Rabbits were immunized (a) with a lanclin depot, and (b) without a depot. For the purpose of a better clarification of the qualitative and quantitative differences between the preparations to be compared, the reaction was carried out in the following way: homologous sera and the antigen were placed at opposite angles of a square (Figure 1). The antigens dommon to the systems to be compared yield a uniform spectrum ab, which is situated between the alveoles with heterologous antigen and serum. Antigens that are characteristic of one system only show bands running along the diagonal of the square, their ends touching the containers of the heterologous systems (cd. ef). Figure 2 gives the results of the comparison between the protein fractions MmP and MmG.

Card 2/3

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50V/20-124-4-60/67 On the Differences in the Antigen Structured of the Cytoplasm Granulae of the Liver and of the Hepatoma in Mice

> The results attained in the agar medium by the method of precipitation were compared with those obtained by the method of anarhylaxis (with desensitization). Table 1 shows that the two methods yielded identical results (cf. Refs 6,9). Thus the two above mentioned methods lead to the detection of a specific antigen in the heparoma granulae in mice which is but absent in the liver. At the same time antigens were found in the liver granulae which disappear on cancerization. The method described facilitates the evaluation of the behavior of individual antigens in complex systems, and opens new ways of their chemical isolation .- There are 3 figures, 1 table, and 11 references, 7 of which are Soviet.

ASSOCIATION: Institut epidemiologii i mikrobiologii im. N. F. Gamaleya Akademii meditsinskikh nauk SSSR (Institute of Epidemiology and Microbiology imeni N. F. Gamaley of the Academy of Medical Sciences, USSR):

SUBMITTED:

September 4, 1958

Card 3/3

ZIL'EER, Lev Aleksendrovich (1894-), red.; KRIVISKIT, A.S., red.

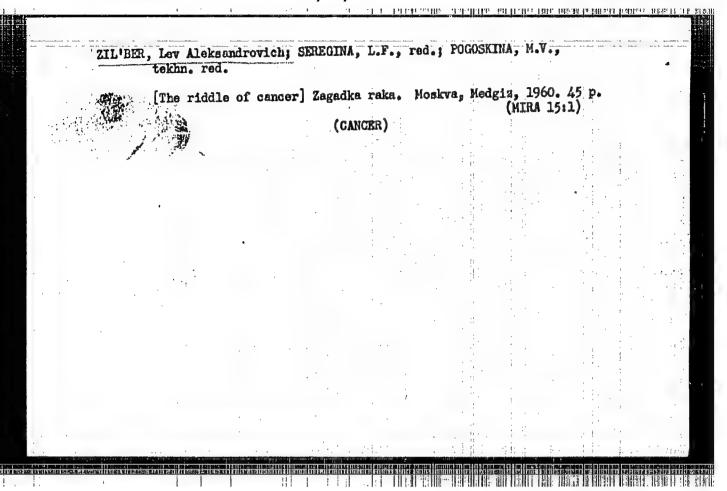
[Current problems of virology] Aktual'nye voprosy virusologii.

Moskva, Izd-vo Akad. nauk SSSR, 1960. 313 p. (Itogi nauki.

Biologicheskie nauki, no.4)

(VIRUSES)

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ZIL'EER, L.A., red.; KHIVISKIY, A.S., kand.biol.nauk; VENCHKOVSKAYA, N.V.,

[Current problems in virology] Aktual'nye voprosy virusologii.

Moskva, Izd-vo Akad.nauk SSSR, 1960. 313 p. (itogi nauki:

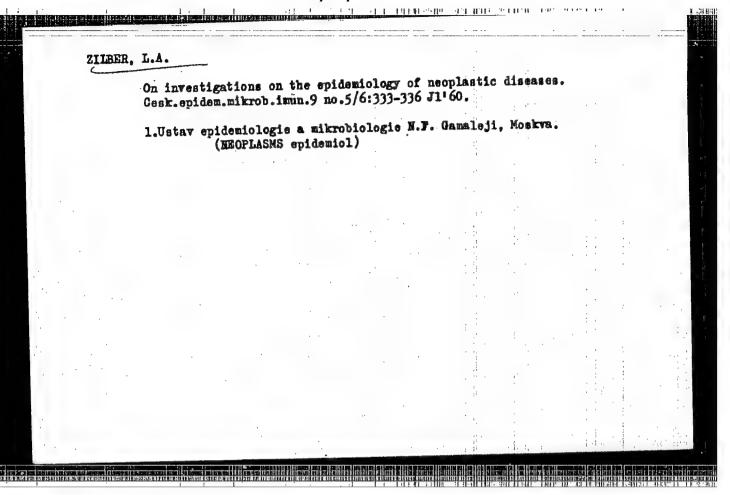
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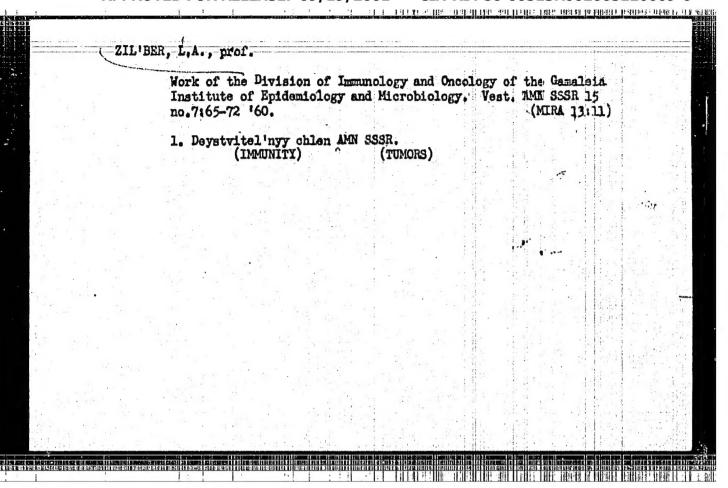
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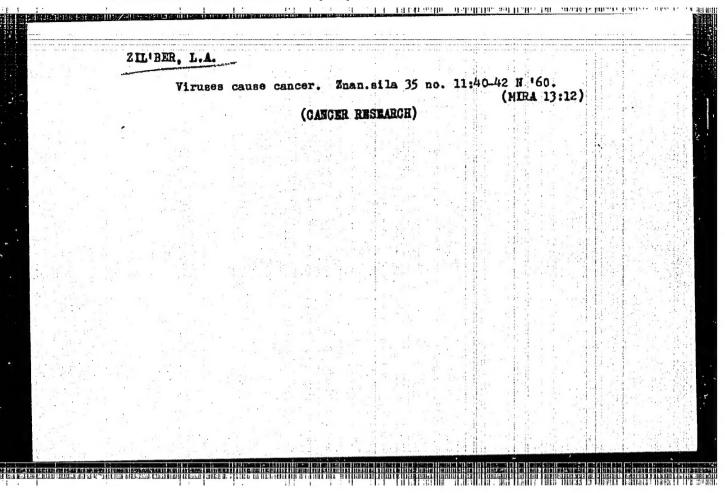
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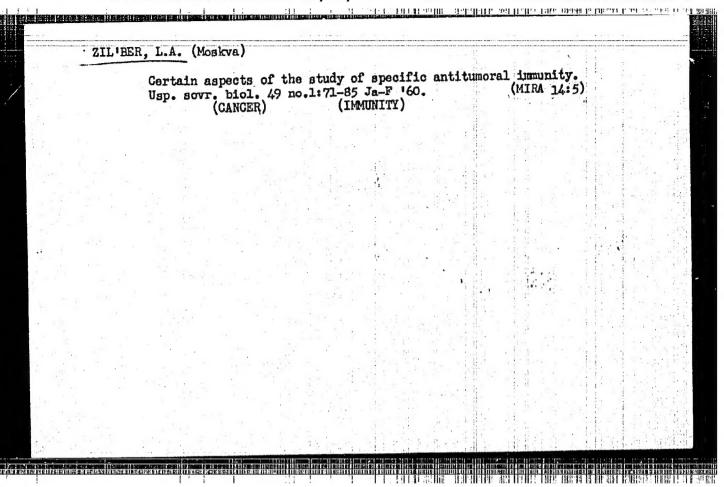
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# "Pathogenicity of Far East and Western (European) tick-borne encephalitis viruses in sheep and monkeys." report submitted for the Symposium on the Biology of Viruses of Tick Borne Encephalitis Complex, Smolenice Czechoslovakia, 11-14 Oct 60.









# ZIL'BER L.A.: LYUDOGOVSKAYA, L.A. Adsorption of specific tumor antigens by erythrocytes. Dokl. AM SSSR 134 no.2:489-492 S '60. (MIRA 13:9) 1. Institut epidemiologii i mikrobiologii im. N.F. Gamaleya Akademii meditsinskikh nauk SSSR. 2. Deystvitel'nyy chlen AMU SSSR (for Zil'ber). (ERYTHROGITES) (ANTIGENS AND ANTIBODIED) (CANCER)